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FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. april7,'65-1y.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23,'65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. S. HICKOK. J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan0'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
L. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec5:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP. O. E. SHANNON. F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, Pa.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Hopewell, Bedford County. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

INVENTO S' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

Poetry.

TO THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O people-chosen! are ye not
Likewise the chosen of the Lord,
To do His will and speak His word!

From the loud thunder-storm of war
Not man alone hath called ye forth,
But He, the God of all the earth!

The torch of vengeance in your hands
He quenches, unto Him belongs
The solemn recompense of wrongs.

Enough of blood the land has seen,
And not by cell or gallows-stair
Shall ye the way of God prepare.

Say to the pardon-seekers, Keep
Your manhood, bend no suppliant knees,
Nor palter with unworthy pleas.

Above your voices sounds the wail
Of starving men; we shut in vain
Our eyes to Pillow's ghastly stain.

What words can drown that bitter cry?
What tears wash out that stain of death?
What oaths confirm your broken faith?

From you alone the guaranty
Of union, freedom, peace, we claim;
We urge no conquerer's terms of shame.

Alas! no victor's pride is ours,
Who bend above our triumphs won.
Like David o'er his rebel son.

Be men, not beggars. Cancel all
By one brave, generous action; trust
Your better instincts, and be just!

Make all men peers before the law,
Take hands from off the negro's throat,
Give black and white an equal vote.

Keep all your forfeit lives and lands,
But give the common law's redress
To Labor's utter nakedness.

Revive the old heroic will,
Be in the right as brave and strong
As ye have proved you in the wrong.

Defeat shall then be victory,
Your loss the wealth of full amends,
And hate be love, and foes be friends.

Then buried be the dreadful past,
Its common slain be mourned, and let
Its memories soften to regret.

Then shall the Union's mother-heart,
Her lost and wandering ones recall,
Forgiving and restoring all.

And Freedom break her marble trance.
Above the Capitolian dome,
Stretch hands, and bid ye welcome home!

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine;
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine;
Before I peril all for thee
Question thy soul to night for me.

I break all slighter bonds nor feel
A shadow of regret—
Is there one link within the past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free
As that which I can pledge, to thee?

Look deeper still. If thou cans't feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou hast kept portion back,
While I have staked the whole—
Let no false pity spare the blow,
But, in true mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
Which mine cannot fulfill?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now, lest at some future day
My whole life wither or decay.

Could'st thou withdraw thy hand one day.
And answer to my claim,
That Fate, and that to-day's mistake,
Not thou, had been to blame?
Some sooth their conscience thus, but thou
Wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late—
Yet I would spare the all remorse,
So comfort thee, my Fate—
Whatever on my heart may fall,
Remember I would risk it all.

Miscellaneous.

A LITTLE CATECHISM FOR LITTLE FREE TRADERS.

What is Free Trade? An English machine for breaking down the manufactories of other countries, in order to monopolize them.

What are the wages of Free Trade? Sixpence a day.

Who are benefitted by Free Trade? Those who import the raw material, and export the manufactured articles to supply the countries from which the former is obtained.

Who are the advocates of Free Trade? The English aristocracy, played out politicians of the American Democracy, and the Southern cotton lords.

What would be the effect of Free Trade? To shut up all American workshops, turn our artizans and mechanics out of employment, and several hundred millions of dollars in gold, annually, to Europe, and deprive our Government of money now received for duties on imports, with which to pay the interest on the public debt.

It is time that the people of such States as Pennsylvania begin a proper movement on the subject of protecting the labor by which their resources are developed and the wealth which supports the Government created. The free trade movement originates with the Democracy of New York city. The leaders of that party are backed by English manufacturers and capitalists, in this as were the leaders of the rebellion backed by the same men. Let these facts be remembered, and the free trade league, like the combination of treason, will be defeated.

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

"What do you mean by such carelessness?" exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a young lad of twelve years. "Take that!" he added, striking the boy a heavy blow on the side of the head; "and that and that!" repeating the blows as he spoke, the last of which knocked the boy over a plow that was standing by his side. "Get up now and go into the house," continued the father, and see if you can't keep out of mischief for a while, and stop that crying, or I'll give you something to cry for."

The boy started for the house, struggling to suppress his sobs as he went.

"It is astonishing," said Doring, addressing a neighbor named Hanford, who was near by in a barn, and of course had seen and heard all that had passed, "how troublesome boys are. Just see those oats, now, that I've got to pick up for that boy's carelessness," and he pointed to a measure of oats which William had accidentally overturned.

"And it was for that trifle that you assaulted your child and knocked him down?" replied Mr. Hanford, in a sorrowful tone.

Doring looked from the oats in surprise, and repeated: "Assaulted my child and knocked him down! Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hanford?"

"Just what I say. Did you not knock the child over the plow?"

"Why—well—no. He kind o' stumbled and fell over it," doggedly replied Doring. "Do you go against parental authority? Havn't I a right to punish my own children?"

"Certainly you have," responded Mr. Hanford, "in a proper manner and a proper spirit, but not otherwise. Do you think that a father has a right to revenge himself upon his child?"

"Of course not; but who's talking about revenge?"

"Well, friend Doring, let me ask you another question. For what purpose should a child be punished?"

"Why, to make it better, and to do it good, of course," quickly answered Doring.

"For any other?" quietly asked Hanford.

"Well, no, not that I can think of just now," replied Doring, thoughtfully.

"And now, my dear friend," kindly continued Mr. Hanford, "do you suppose your treatment of your son a few moments ago did him any good, or has increased his respect and affection for you? The boy, I vecture to say, is utterly unconscious of having done any wrong, and yet you suddenly assaulted him with anger and violence, and gave him a beating which no penitentiary convict can be subjected to without having the outrage inquired into by a legislative committee. But let me tell you a long story. You know my son Charles?"

"The one that is preaching in Charlestown?"

"Yes; you have probably noticed that he is lame?"

"I have noticed it," said Doring, "and asked him how it happened, and he told me he got hurt when a boy."

"Yes," responded Mr. Hanford with emotion, "the dear boy would never be made to say that it was by his father's brutality. But listen," he continued, as he saw Doring was about to speak.

"When Charles was about the age of your son William he was one of the most active and intelligent boys I had ever seen. I was fond of him, and especially of his physical beauty and progress. But unfortunately I was cursed with an irritable and violent temper, and was in the habit of punishing my children under the influence of passion and vengeance, instead of from the dictates of reason, duty, and enlightened affection. One day Charles offended me by some boyish and trifling misdemeanor, and I treated him almost exactly as you treated your son a few minutes ago. I struck him violently, and he fell upon a pile of stones at his side, and injured his left side so badly that the result was he was crippled for life," said Mr. Hanford, in tones of deepest sorrow and remorse, and covering his face with his hands.

A period of oppressive silence followed, which was at last broken by Mr. Hanford saying:

"When I found that my boy did not rise from the stones on which he had fallen, I seized him by the arm and rudely pulled him to his feet, and was about to strike him again, when something that I saw in his face, in his look, arrested my arm, and I asked him if he was hurt."

"I am afraid that I am, pa," he mildly answered, clinging to my arm for support.

"Where?" I asked in great alarm, for notwithstanding my brutality, I fairly idolized the boy.

"Here," he replied, laying his hand upon his hip.

"In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to the bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active, glorious boy that I had so cruelly struck down on that pile of stones. But after many months he came forth, a pale, saddened little fellow, hobbling on a crutch!"

Here Mr. Hanford broke down and wept like a child, and the tears also rolled down Doring's cheeks. When he resumed, Mr. Hanford said:

"This is a humiliating narrative, neighbor Doring, and I would not have related it to you had I not supposed that you needed the lesson which it contains. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate notion of the suffering that I have undergone on account of my brutal rashness to my boy. But fortunately it has been overruled to my good, and to that of my family also. The remedy, though terrible, was complete, and no other child of mine has ever been punished by me except when I was in the full possession and exercise of my best faculties, and when my sense of duty has been chastened and softened by reason and affection. I devoted myself to poor Charley from the time he left his bed, and we came to understand one another as I think few fathers and sons ever do. The poor boy never blamed me for blighting so much happiness for him, and I sometimes tried to think that his life had been made happier on the whole than it would have been had I not been taught my duty through his sacrifice. Still, neighbor Doring, I should be sorry to have you and your son William pass through a similar ordeal."

"I trust that we shall not," emphatically and gravely responded Doring. "I thank you for your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try and profit by it."

And he did profit by it, and we hope that every parent who is capable of striking his child in anger or petulence, that reads this sketch from life, will profit by it.

The Erie *Dispatch* says there is a great religious interest manifested throughout the different cities, in that city meetings being held nightly and largely attended.

The State Bank of Ohio is about being wound up, and bill holders are notified to present its notes to any of its branches for immediate redemption.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The question is often asked by the young setting out in life, What shall I do? What had I better follow? What business shall I pursue, and where shall I locate? Most of mankind are dissatisfied with their own business, and with the course they have pursued and think they would have done better at something else; and therefore will seldom recommend the young to follow the same business they have. Or, it may be, they experienced the difficulties, and see the hardships and obstacles to be overcome in the the track they have pursued, and are unable to see them in a course of life which they have never followed or known.

It is quite certain that there are difficulties in every business and in every walk of life which the young and inexperienced can not see, and are never known until experienced. Some have far greater difficulties in the same class of business than others. Some have a peculiar adaptedness to their business, and their success is natural; while others, by reason of their health, constitution, and training, are not at all adapted to their business; and the sooner that class change their business the better for them. Some have not the faculty nor energy to succeed at any thing, and are usually contented that they don't—because a man without energy is usually contented as he is. But a large class of young men are men of energy and ability casting about, and always on the alert, anxious to know what will turn up for them. It is this class of young men to whom advice is the most acceptable and valuable.

It is an erroneous idea that some kinds of business are very easy, while others are very laborious. It is generally thought that if a man can only be a professional man of some kind—a doctor, lawyer, or minister—his labor will be light, and his life a happy one. Young people often say to themselves: "Oh, if I could only be a merchant or a business man, how soon would I get rich." They little know the mental care, anxiety, and bodily labor they have to endure. The young man who flatters himself with an easy life as a professional man, unless he has peculiar fitting qualifications, or an influence by reason of birth and position in life, at this day, will find himself badly deceived when he comes to contend with the world and earn his livelihood. The young man who thinks that studying his profession and receiving his diploma are all that is required to make him a lawyer, doctor, or minister, and secure for him a living practice, is sadly deceived. The young man who expects to reap the golden fruits of his literary acquirements, as soon as he passes through college, is sadly deceived.

The world commences to move with a man when he enters the active arena and bustle of business life. Till then the youth takes no note of time. It comes and goes without a perplexity, or a thought. But when thrown into the great maelstrom of human excitement caused by business; when every hour and minute is counted, and each brings duties and anxieties; when one care passes but to make place for another; when obstacles tower before you like mountains, and difficulties sweep over you like waves, then can a man realize what it is to live for himself.

Many of the young often think that if they could but choose a city life, where they can see all the life and gayety of the world, and attend all its pleasures and vanities, they would be perfectly happy. But, alas! how many scores annually deceive themselves by leaving comfortable homes and good positions in the country to come to the city to starve? Agriculture and manufactures, at the present time, have, and for some years to come will, open the greatest field for the capital, labor, enterprise, and talent, of any other pursuit under heaven. To-day, the wealth of our country is fast centering into those pursuits. Commerce demands, and will demand, a large amount of capital and active enterprise. But she must depend upon her more productive sisters, agriculture and manufacture, for all she has or does. And it is, therefore, to these two pursuits that the youth of our land can most profitably direct their efforts. Since the commencement of the war large numbers have left professional and mercantile pursuits and found profitable employment in that of manufacturing. And the demand still continues. Articles of consumption, both grain, produce, and wearing apparel, have become so scarce that it will be years before the market will be again supplied. Let the youth of our land reap the benefit of the opportunities now offered them.

New Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

Copies of the preliminary report on the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain to regulate the trade between the United States and the provinces of British North America prepared by G. H. Derby, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, on the 29th, laid before the members of Congress. He appends the draft of a bill to extend the present treaty for the further term of one year from March 17th, 1866, on the conditions that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, fusniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes leather, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, moussline de laines, coarse shawls, satinets and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar per pound, and raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventyfive cents per gallon wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The said treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the proucti ons of the provinces which they levy upon their own productions of the same kind

The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective Territories and people of said province and the United States on terms reciprocally beneficial.

It is to be made the duty of the commissioners to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States, to receive the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture, as well as the products of the forests and agriculture and other product between the provinces and the United States, and to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries, and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls, and all duties for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario Montreal and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces which, under the provisions of the treaty for extension if made, shall be freely admitted into Canada from the United States; shall, during the year of extension, be freely admitted into the United States from Canada, if produced in that country.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

William Pitt, the political rival and opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1708, and was educated at Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1738, and won an enviable reputation as a stern opponent to unconstitutional measures. He had a bitter political warfare with Walpole, but on the overthrow of that minister he was excluded from the Newcastle Cabinet, by the personal dislike of the king to the rising, popular statesman. In 1746 he was appointed to a subordinate position in Ireland, where he added to his reputation. In 1755 he attacked certain measures of the ministry, and was dismissed by the king. But such was the popular indignation at this act, that he was restored with still higher honors. He at once assumed the management of the war and of home affairs, and under his energetic administration the nation was transported with joy by a series of victories by sea and land in every part of the world. Canada was conquered, the West India Islands subjugated, the naval power of France was broken by a succession of splendid victories, and the power of England was advanced on the continent of Europe.

When George the Second died, no man in England occupied a higher position than Chatham. He was the idol of the people, and was known by the name of "the Great Commoner."

On the accession of George the Third he resigned in consequence of the refusal of the ministry to engage in war with Spain, in anticipation of the junction of that country with France. The war was continued, however, until 1763, when peace was proclaimed Pitt maintained his popularity until he accepted the title of Earl of Chatham, when his influence declined. He assumed power for a brief period in 1768, when he resigned. He opposed the efforts of the ministry to tax the Colonies, and took the part of the Americans—his last speech having been uttered against it. He died in 1778. He was an orator of surpassing eloquence, and a statesman of unblemished integrity. He extended the power and possessions of England, and if the American colonies were lost to the Empire it was in consequence of the adoption of a policy against which he protested to the last.

William Pitt, the son of the Earl of Chatham, was born in 1759. He manifested a precocious genius, and was trained from childhood by his father to be a politician. Two years after his father's death he entered Parliament, when only twenty-one years of age, and a few months after made a speech in favor of reform, which stamped him as the foremost man of his time. He was the only man in the House of Commons who ventured to compete with Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and the great orators of the Whig party. Partly from this cause, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Shelborne administration, when only twenty three years of age. When Lord Shelborne resigned, the House offered him the Premiership, but he prudently declined. He remained in opposition until 1783, when he resummed office as Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. No minister ever encountered greater difficulties. He had a formidadble opposition in Parliament, but he finally overcame it, and a dissolution of Parliament placed him, at the age of twenty five years, in the first place in the British Empire. He held this position for a period of twenty years, when he resigned in 1801, on account of the king's unalterable opposition to Catholic emancipation. In 1803, he was recalled to power in consequence of the renewal of the war against France. He died in 1806, his haughty spirit broken by the military successes of Napoleon.

Pitt is described by Macaulay as the greatest master of Parliamentary Gvernment that ever lived, being superior to Walpole, his father, the Earl of Chatham, or Peel and Canning; to this fact may be chiefly attributed his extraordinary retention of power for so long a time. As a statesman, his ability scarcely reaches his Parliamentary and oratorical fame. He opposed the French revolution and undertook to fight the battle of legitimacy and the divine right of kings. His policy in this respect, has been reversed by the recognition of the second empire of Napoleon the Third. He added enormously to the National debt of England, and was unsuccessful in most of his military plans, which were baffled by the masterly genius of Napoleon. His personal character, however, was above suspicion, and the man who dispensed hundreds of millions of pounds died poor. Pitt was unable to discriminate between the excesses and benefits of the French revolution, and was crushed by it, his great enemy, Napoleon Bonaparte, only falling when he proved untrue to the principles of which he was so long a representative.

POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in pressing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back-bone, compress it, and arrest the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in perspiration, or feeling exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the efforts to escape the danger. But, when we are not able escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice—when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning—"That they were as well as they ever were the day before," and ate heartier than common?"

This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know, with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhœa, or cholera, or bilious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to late large meals. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal o' cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

What proof is there in the Bible that Pharaoh was a carpenter? He made Joseph a *ruler*.

HOW TARIFFS BLESS FARMERS.

Will not American farmers give earnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing *their* interest in maintaining such a Tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market?

The Cambria (Pennsylvania Iron Works paid in three years, for salaries, wages and contract work, as follows:

1860	$907,058 91
1864	1,399,890 82
1865	1,355,380 24

These figures are taken from the returns made to the Internal Revenue Commissioners. Nearly every dollar of those three immense sums was expended for the support of single laborers and laborers with families. See how large a portion of the money went directly to farmers. The Superintendent of the Works, in his reply to the interrogatories of the Commissioners, says: "The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually about 2,000 head of beef cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4,000 head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, &c., are brought from Pittsburgh and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand."

No wonder is it that farming land within two miles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from $150 to $300 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the Works were wiped out by British Free Trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsylvania land for agricultural purposes, which is $20 per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania, whose character will give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would anticipate—that the direct influence of the Works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm products, and enhancing the value of the soil, is felt for fifty miles all around Johnstown!

What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts! The benificent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the 730 iron-producing establishments now struggling for life in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constantly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trebles, and quadruples by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agriculturalists! there is no other class of men in this country so directly or so largely interested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British importers and their purchased journalists, who labor to destroy American Domestic Trade and enthrone British Free Trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable Home Market to the far off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your understandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfishness.—*Exchange.*

PROF. HENRY D. ROGERS.

The survey of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, made by authority of the Government thereof, by Henry Darwin Rogers, was the first in extent, accuracy and liberality ever made by similar authority of any of the States of the Union. The report of Mr. Rogers' survey was so voluminous in its maps and illustrations of mineral veins, that at the time its MSS was made ready for publication, it was impossible to induce any American map maker or lithograph printer to under take the execution of the work. Mr. Rogers was consequently compelled to go abroad, with the sanction of the State authorities, to have his report printed. He went to Scotland and contracted with the world renowned publishers, the "Blackwoods" of Edinburgh, by whom the first complete and accurate Geological Survey of an American State was printed. But what Scotch mechanics gained in reputation by this achievement, American scientific knowledge accomplished in another way, for the fame which Mr. Rogers' work gained him as a scholar so attracted the attention of men of letters in Great Britain, that Queen Victoria was induced to confer on him an appointment as Professor of Geology in one of the leading colleges of Scotland, as being the first American citizen, and a Pennsylvanian, who ever secured such a recognition from a European sovereign. After an absence of many years from his native country, Prof. Rogers returns full of honors; coming back at a period, too, when the mineral developments of our great State are about realizing the brilliant statements with which his report of a survey of those fields abounds. It is expected that Prof. Rogers will be in this city during the present week, for the purpose of consulting with the Legislature on a proposition to dispose of an edition of his work, the same to be distributed for deposit in the different libraries of the Commonwealth.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Peace Proclamation to be Issued—Night Session of Congress a Failure.

Washington, January 31.—It is expected that President Johnson will soon issue a peace proclamation setting forth formally that peace exists throughout all the States and Territories of the Union, and that they are in loyal relation to the general government.

General Grant denies the report that he is going to Europe. He says if he goes at all it will not be for two years yet, or until harmony and complete Union is restored between all the States and the general government.

The effort to hold a night session of the House last night, was a failure, only five members being present. There is too much gaiety and fashionable life at the Capitol just now to induce members to sit in the hall of the House of Representatives at night.

Senator Cowan made a long speech yesterday against Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure all persons in their civil rights, &c., and to furnish vindication of them. This bill is intended to accompany the one just passed the Senate to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Cowan is among the most conservative of conservative Republicans on all questions of the day.

The report of the Commission to revise the system of Internal Revenue, which has just been laid before Congress, meets with general favor, and will probably be adopted in place of the present incomplete and unpopular system.

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they would be worth nothing.

WHAT IS GOSSIP?

We are often asked, "What is gossip?" We answer, in a general way, that it is talking of persons rather than of things. Nothing shows the paucity of ideas more than this talking about the affairs of your neighbors. It is not only malicious people who originate scandal; it is narrow-minded people, ignorant people, stupid people. Persons of culture and intelligence are not so hard run for topics of conversation. They can usually find something to say about art, literature, fashion, or society. The moment people begin to talk of their neighbors—of persons rather than of things, they are apt to degenerate into scandal: for where one speaks of the virtues of an acquaintance, a dozen expatiate on his or her shortcomings. And this brings us to speak of real culture, or what we consider to be such, at least. A cultivated person, in the highest sense of the term, is not merely one who can talk of books pictures, and other elevated subjects of human interest. To be thoroughly cultivated, the heart, as well as the intellect, Should be refined and enlarged. Sometimes we see women who, without education, yet having been born amiable, are never guilty of gossip. Again we see women, not naturally amiable, whom education has taught to talk of things, not of persons. The perfect woman, in this respect, is one who is both amiable and educated. But education does not always elevate people above the regions of gossip. A really bad heart is always malicious. The best advice we can give is the homely old adage, "Mind your own business." Very few of us ever know the whole truth about anything concerning a neighbor, and to speak of his, or her conduct, is usually to run the risk of being unjust. Much less should we talk of the motives of others. Very few of us know our motives, and to venture on discussing a neighbor's motives is always impertinence, and often a real crime.

A New Plague in Germany.

The *Avenir National*, a Paris journal, publishes a letter from D. Karl Stein, of Frankfort, dated the 6th ult., which contains an account of the new plague which is committing such havoc in Germany: The little town of Edersleban, in the environs of Magdeburg, which is usually so smiling and happy is now filled with mourning and desolation. For a whole month past death has reigned there. A fearful death after unexampled sufferings, and those that are acquainted with the nature of their disease know that they are being eaten up alive by a legion of worms hardly so thick as a human hair, that have worked their way into the tissues of their flesh, their muscles and their nerves. Is not such a fate horrible to dwell upon? On the 9th of last month upwards of one hundred children—for they appear to enjoy an immunity—had been deprived of their parents. There was hardly a house in the village that did not number a victim. At that date upwards of three hundred patients were awaiting death, which they knew to be inevitable—a prey to fearful sufferings. From seventy to eighty of the inhabitants, who at the outset of the epidemic had felt unwell, had taken to flight to escape from what they considered to be the cholera; but they had fallen down on the roads, and died without relief; their corpse alone were picked up. The epidemic was caused by the ravages of the worm called trichine, whence the epidemic has received the name of "trichinosis" The trichine is one of the *entozoa* of the pig, and it is capable of being transplanted into and thriving in the human body In Germany, pork flesh, imperfectly cured and smoked in the shape of ham and German sausage, is a staple article of food, and from the human stomach, where they penetrate with the ham and *sauclison*, dear to German palates, the larvæ of these *entozoa* pass into the blood, their size being so microscropic as to enable them to penetrate even into the minutest veins, they lodge in the muscular and cellular tissues, and feed upon those parts of the human organization, causing fearful agony and great constitutional disturbance, which ends in death. No cure has been as yet discovered, but the preventative process is obvious.

Cheapness of American Papers.—The New York *Citizen* says that those who grumble at paying four cents for daily and ten cents for weekly papers here, would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London *Times* cost $45 a year. The *Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald* and *Post*, charge the same rate. The London *Evening Mail* is published three times a week at $25 a year. The London semi-weeklies, $12. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the London prints. Those about the size of ours cost from $20 to $25 a year. The German papers cost $22 to $36 a year. The cost of paper and composition, and indeed everything connected with the make up of a paper, is much less in Europe than in this country, so the American journals are even cheaper than would appear from the disparity of prices.

The Venango oil regions have just been visited by two terribly destructive conflagrations. At an early hour on Thursday morning, 1st inst., a fire broke out in the business centre of the town of Franklin, and before the flames could be subdued twenty four of the fines buildings in the place valued at half a million were destroyed.—The fire originated in a brothel. On the day previous a spark from a locomotive communicated fire to an oil well on Bennehoff Run, from which seven other wells have caught fire, and all are still burning. The wells were all flowing ones, and the total loss is estimated at $100,000.

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied. "Why grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

"Well Bridget, if I engage you I shall want you to stay at home whenever I shall wish to go out."

"Well, ma'am, I have no objections provided you do the same when I wish to go out."

"Madam, your boy cannot pass at half fare he is too large," said the conductor of a railway train, which had been long detained on the road by the snow.

He may be too large now, replied the matron, but he was small enough when we started. The Conductor gave in and the boy passed for half fare.

"Sambo, what's yer up to now-a-days?"

"O, I se a carpenter and jiner."

"Ah! I guess yer is. What department do you perform, Sambo?"

"What department? I does de circular work."

"What's dat?"

"Why, I turns de grindstone."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY FEB. 16, 1866

DO THEY WANT A KING?

The Copperhead party and their allies, the self styled conservatives, another name for moral cowards, have been prating about the President's policy, berating Congress because it does not follow the President's lead, &c., ever since the collapse of the rebellion. What do they mean by it? Do they forget that Congress is the law making power and that there people are represented? Or do they wish to do away with our representative and Republican government and place over us an Emperor or a King? If they want either let them say so boldly and show their colors, and not insidiously endeavor to clothe him with Imperial powers, whose chief duty is Executive. Now the President is well enough in his proper duties, but when he undertakes to dictate to Congress, it is a different matter. None were more hasty than the Cops. to condemn, President Lincoln for what was deemed only a doubtful exercise of executive power, when the national life was in imminent peril and no Congress in session to take counsel with. Now in time of peace they would have the President exercis. powers which no possible construction o his official authority can for a moment justify and that at a time when no imminent danger threaten us and while Congress is in session, where the whole country is fully and ably represented. Such is the inconsistency and desperation to which they are led in the hope of being able to Tylerize the President.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY

On Wednesday, February 7th, the Committee of Ways and Means rejected the proposition to renew or even to extend the time of the notice to stop the operations of the Treaty. The Canadian ministers are said to be in great tribulation over the loss of the advantages of this one sided Democratic Freetrade Treaty. In another column will be found a broad hint at the means by which they hoped to get this infamous, and for us, suicidal treaty renewed. For once we have reason to believe that British gold has failed to buy a free-trade treaty. The Committee of Ways and Means deserve the thanks of the country for their prompt and unequivocal action. While this nice little Canadian scheme seems to have fallen through despite the indefinite amount of the recent fund voted by their parliament for buying it through at Washington, there is an extraordinary activity among the Democratic Freetraders to obtain a reduction of our present tariff or at least prevent any increase that might be favorable to our own and injurious to the manufacturing interests of British capitalists. How much British gold has been appropriated for this purpose has not transpired, but it has no doubt required quite a round sum to infuse such activity as is now displayed by their satellites in propagating their free-trade ideas. If our readers will read the article in another column, entitled "British corruption fund" they will get an idea of how and by whom Free Trade has been promoted here in former days.

EDITOR'S TABLE,

The Herald of Health, for February, contains, "A view of the Situation," "Tom Sayers," "The Voice of Abused Childhood," "How we can Save Lives," "Tobacco Trade in Council," "Beauty and Culture," "Personal Beauty," "Versatility of Woman," "Drinking Fountain of London," "Anti-Druggery for the Cattle Pleague," "Raductio ad Absurdum," "The Rot in Sheep," "Lessons of Experience," "The Lord Major's Bill of Fare," "Child Culture," "Going to the Doctor," "The Challenge Took," "The Greatness of Little Things," "White Winged Angel," "Liquor Dealer's prayer," with the usual editorial discussion of Hygienic topics. This valuable journal should be in every family. Published by Miller, Wood & Co. 15 Light street, New York at $1.50 per year in advance.

American Educational Monthly for February. This Excellent Educational Journal is among the best of the kind in the country and should be in the hands of all the friends of educational progress. The leading articles of the present number are "An Old Field School," "Minnesota, its Physical Features, soil, climate, Educational condition and prospects," "The First Advance," "Wonderful Properties of Figures. Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., Publishers 130 Grand street, New York.

The Horticulturist for February is on our table with a number of interesting articles on horticultural matters, among which we note "Remoddling Old Buildings and Grounds," by G. E. Woodward, "Discrepancies of Grape Culture," by the author of "Ten Acres Enough," "Esthetics of Rural Life, and Gardens and Parks of Germany," by Prof. E. M. Root. This journal occupies a middle ground between the exclusively theoretical and the exclusively practical and should be in the hands of every amateur horticulturist. Price $2.50 per year. Published by Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward 37 Park Row, New York.

Gardener's Monthly for February contains hints for the month on flowers, fruit and vegetable gardens, and Pleasure Grounds, also communications discussing Roger's Hybrid Grapes, vegetable Pomololy, Clergymen Gardeners, Forcing Cherries, Colors of Flowers, Formation of Dew, Grapes versus Grape vines. Notes on December Number, Fruiting Standard Pears, Reminisces and Recollections of Pears, Unite Beauty with Fragrance in Ornamental Gardening, by able writers in various parts of the country. Editorial notes, notices of new and rare fruits. Foreign and domestic Horticultural intelligence, &c. Price $2.00 yer year in advance. Published by W. G. P. Princkloe No. 23 North sixth street Philadelphia.

Death of Eliphalet Nott, D.D.

ALBANY, January 29.—Eliphalet Nott, D.D., President of Union College, died this morning at three o'clock, in the ninety third year of his age. He had been sixty two years President of Union College.

Correction.

In noticing an article in the Bedford *Inquirer*, recently, in regard to our Common School System, we were, by some unaccountable oversight on our part led to treat it as a *communication* instead of an *editorial*. We regret that this blunder was made on our part and would take this opportunity of correcting the error. We should be sorry to do injustice to any one, and as we are not in the habit of either *borrowing* or *stealing* our editorial articles, we would not wish to accuse others of doing the same. We would say in regard to the articles referred to, that they are amongst the ablest and most interesting that we have read on this subject, and are well worthy of persual. We would especially commend article No. 5 of the series to the notice of all the readers of that very excellent paper, and shall try to find room for it in our next issue If so, it shall be duly and properly credited. —*Huntingdon Journal and American.*

That is what we call making the *amende honorable* in handsome style. Our Huntingdon friends are clever fellows and we shall cultivate their acquaintance. Lest our friends may have drawn a wrong inference, from our reportive remarks on what might be sonstrued into a left handed compliment, we will here state that, as far as our knowledge extends they have always been strictly observant of all requirements of editorial courtesy. The incidental hint thrown out by us, in regard to taking liberties with our editorials, was intended for other parties whose sense of justice and propriety is not nearly so acute as it might be.

BRITISH "CORRUPTION FUNDS."

The city of New York may be fairly regarded as a great encampment of foreign traders, whose interests are all in Europe, and to whom the welfare of the United States is a thing indifferent, and even the prosperity of New York itself of secondary importance. To please his employers in London and Manchester, in Paris and Lyons, is the object nearest the heart of the European agent. What cares he if our western farmers lack a market for their grain, or burn their maize for fuel? He persuades them that this plethora of agricultural production is by no means consequent on an ill-regulated adjustment of industrial employments, but is the fault of American railway companies, which should cheapen their transportation rates so as to place the breadstuffs and meats on eastern wharves for shipment to Europe. Yet this crafty pleader knows full well that many of our western railways have passed their dividends, and that the most prosperous among them can scarcely keep their stock at par. He knows as well as any one that if there were at the present time two million barrels of flour in New York, instead of the one million that gluts our market, Europe does not want our produce. She prefers to force upon us her costly fabrics, and take from us our gold in payment. We dig it at great cost, pulverize the quartz with ponderous machinery, extract the flaky particles, and without counting very exactly whether the golden dollar costs us ninety or ninety-five cents, we ship the yearly product of fifty millions to pay the balances against us. Perhaps we add as much in Federal or corporate bonds, to enrich the foreign manufacturers and numerous agents. They draw on these bonds a rate of interest twice as great as Europe pays; and as they pay for them in their wares at sixty-six cents on the dollar, it needs no great cipherer to compute their gains when finally they are fully paid in gold. Thus is it that our debt in Europe is accumulating, and that though, in the last four years we have sent abroad $224,000,000 in gold, the large remittance fails by $190,000,000 to pay the balance against us—and of course our bonds have been sent to adjust the accounts and swell our European debt perhaps to $500,000,000 or more.

The foreigners would persuade us that such a course of trade, if not altogether advantageous to us, is the best within our reach; that the heavy capital of the old world manufacturers enables them to supply their fabrics at the cheapest rates, and so we should receive their goods and give our gold or promises to pay. We must scrape together all the precious metals extracted so laboriously from the earth, and eke out the balance by a load of future obligations. Once they talked to us of taking our home productions in exchange. Though even that bargain is a hard one for us, they have forgotten their part of it, and purchased their provisions in Russia, Poland or anywhere where the labor of a miserable peasantry reduces the price to its minimum.

These foreign factors of New York have lately formed a Free Trade Association, and placed some American names upon the list of members. It would be hard, indeed, if in a town so deeply interested in European trade there could not be found a number to pander to our enemies. But whence come the pecuniary means to print those little pamphlets so liberally circulated for our instruction? Can any intelligent man believe for a moment that the sinews of war are not derived from British coffers? Are Britons of the present day more honorable and scrupulous than when their iron-masters raised two hundred thousand sterling avowedly to destroy our American furnaces and rolling mills? Are the traders af Birmingham, and other marts, backward now in sending funds to influence our legislation, when in 1846 they helped forward the free trade tariff by the following subscriptions—how distributed upon this side of the water let ingenious persons guess :

Abraham Lees,	Manchester,	100	dollars.
Lees & Brother,	"	200	"
Alfred Ringen,	"	1000	"
J. N. Phillips & Co.,	"	2500	"
Wm Walker,	"	1000	"
Alfred Orrel;	"	1000	"
George Foster,	"	1000	"
Others in Manchester		10,000	"
The Lord Provost,	Glassgow	500	"
A. &J. Denistoun,	"	1000	"
Chas. Tennant & Co.,	"	1000	"
William Dixon,	"	1000	"
Sam'l. Higginbotham	"	1000	"
Dunlap, Wilson&Co.	"	1000	"
Others in Glaswrow over		11,000	"
Marshall & Co.; Leeds		2500	"
Others in Leeds		9000	"
Ackroy & Sons, Halifax		1000	"
Others in Halifax		5500	"
Total		51,300	"

Who can doubt that the foreign fund of which these sums form but an inconsiderable part had much to do with the destruction of that benificent tariff of 1842 which had covered the land with blessings? And can we have a doubt that the successors of those free-traders have been equally liberal, and have contributed for their present purposes a still larger fund? Why not? The former investment was most profitable. Our tariff was thrown down, and the gold of California went into the coffers of Great Britain, with five hundred million dollars more in bonds or other obligations. Shall we permit these intruding monopolists to wield their now larger corruption fund with similar results, and remain the servitors of our European enemies?—*North American.*

O HO!

They are in hot water in Canada, despite the rigors of the climate and the season, The Fenian scare is on and off like the ague; but the Ministerial and Reciprocity broil keeps everything seething Briefly: it is broad ly charged that Mr. Geo. Brown resigned the Premiership rather than sanction or accqiesce in the exceptionable steps resolved on by his colleagues to secure at Washington the success of a new Reciprocity arrangement; and while his successor, the Honorable Ferguson Blair, was not undergoing re-election to Parliament, he was "speered at" as follows :

DR. CLARKE—*Will you sanction the payment of any amount of money for purchasing the votes of members of Congress for reciprocity before such expenditure has been resolved upon by Parliament?*

Mr. Blair—Certainly not.

Dr. Clarke—It has been rumored that the cause of Mr. Brown's disagreement with the Government was his objection to voting secret service money until the sanction of Parliament was first obtained.

Mr. Blair—There is no foundation for the rumor whatever.

Dr. Clarke—Well, there is no use in blinking the fact that there will be a large amount of money spent by the Commissioners. I want to know if you will sanction its payment before the House of Assembly votes that it shall be paid?

Mr. Blair—Of course, I shall not.

Mr. John McRae—Have you any objection to stating what forms have been proposed to the Government for a renewal of the treaty, and whether there is a probobility of their being accepted?

Mr. Blair—That is a thing I cannot speak of.

Mr. McRae—Well, the secret is known to more than twenty people in this country, and has been speculated upon in this market here by Mr. Howland's particular friends.

The Toronto Globe, (whose editor and pro prietor is Mr. Brown, the late Premier,) in publishing the above, says :

"Mr. Blair has no doubt correctly stated that the cause of Mr. Brown's resignation was his strong disapproval of the course taken by the Government in regard to the American Reciprocity Treaty," and significantly adds that "enough must be gathered from Mr. Blair's remarks to see that giving publicity to the cause of variance, while the negotations were pending could only have done injury."

If the folks don't "smell woolen" in these glimpses of the Reciprocity business, they must have colds in their heads.—*New York Tribune.*

The Trichina in Detroit—Danger of Eating Pork.

One case of tne epidemic called Trichina, which has recently excited so much alarm in Berlin, Prussia, has appeared in this city and proved fatal. The victim of this disease was a young lady, a German, who was taken ill some time since, and called Dr. Herman Keifer to attend her. Dr. K. was at first unable to tell the precise nature of the disease, but finally became convinced that it was of the same nature as the Trichina, which has been known for some years in Germany, and which arises from the eating of diseased pork.

The *Trichina Spiratis* is a small microscopic worm or animalculæ which was first observed by the distinguished anatomist, Richard Owen in 1835, and is found in the muscles and intestines of various animals, especially pigs and rabits, in such enormous quantities that in a single ounce of pork 100,000 of these animalculæ have been found by partaking of the most infected with them they are transferred to the human body, causing intense suffering, followed, in many cases, by a painful death.

Dr. K. did his utmost to relieve the intense sufferings of his patient, but his efforts to save her life were unavailing, and she died about a week ago. After her death a post morteum examination was held; which has resulted in proving beyond a doubt that the disease was trichina. A small portion of flesh, about the size of a pin-head, was examined through the microscope, and found to contain large numbers of animalculæ, wound round and imbedded in the fibres of the muscle, exactly similar in appearnce to the *Trichina Spiralis*. This, we believe, is the only case of this disease that has ever been known in this country. Dr. Keeler states that these animalculæ are not destroyed by smoking, or, as a general thing, by frying pork, but hard and long boiling is necessary to effectually destroy them.—*Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.*

The Restoration of the Susquehanna Fisheries.

Perhaps no measure proposed to be adopted by the Legislature ever received so hearty and so general a support as that contemplated in the restoration of the fisheries in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries. A convention was held to further this object which was confessedly the largest and most respectable representative body of delegates that ever assembled in this city. It was composed of merchants, lawyers and business men, who met together not for the purpose of infringing on the rights of corporations or individuals, but for the patriotic and humane object of promoting the welfare of the masses, by securing a revival of blessings bestowed by God, which had been impaired in the first place without legal warrant or constitutional approval. The bill drawn to secure this revival of the fisheries was the work of some of the ablest lawyers in the Commonwealth. Its provisions are of a charaster which defy the objection of any fair minded man—while the object which this bill has in view, should and must commend itself to the support of every intelligent man in the Legislature, who has any regard for the rights of communities and the wants of the people.

We referred to the fact, yesterday, that this measure narrowly escaped defeat. We now repeat our earnest request to the people most interested in this measure, *to busy themselves in urging the passage of this bill, for the chances are that it will be defeated unless the proceedings connected with it are narrowly watched.* In throwing out these hints to the people, we are alone controlled by a desire to protect their rights. *Harrisburgh Telegraph,*

HARD FREEZING.—To give some idea of the intensity of the freezing on the morning of the 8th inst., we will state a fact, says the Johnstown *Democrat*, which came under our own observation A goose went to the Conemaugh river, just below the bridge leading to Woodvale, on that morning in search of water, and dropped over the edge of the ice into the open water to drink. While drinking, its tail feathers froze fast to the ice and it could not get away till released by human hands. The steam from the locomotives suddenly froze, and fell in showers of snow.

EUROPE seems to be on the eve of a financial revulsion, and the Banks of England and France are raising their charges of interest to protect themselves in case of an emergency. The main cause of the present condition of the European money market is said to be found in the unlimited consignment on credit of goods to America, from which no proportionate returns in bullion, cotton, wheat or other produce are forthcoming.

The Bishop of Georgia has given notice of the reunion of the diocese with the Episcopal Church of the United States

Outrages on Union Men in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, FEB. 10.—The Nashville *Press* and *Times* of the 6th inst. says: Intelligent persons from Robertson county give a deplorable account of affairs there. Some two months or more since, Thomas Payne, an old and respected Union man living a few miles from Mitchellsville, on the Kentucky line, was hunted up in one of his fields by a rebel named Foster, and shot down in cold blood and again shot when he was dying. The murderer then committed further outrages upon the female members of Payne's family. The Sheriff of that county is one of Morgan's men, and the Justices of the county cannot be induced to take any notice of the case though the murderer is still there, apparently unconcerned. It is supposed that if they venture to arrest the offender their own lives will be in danger.

On February 2nd, an old and inoffensive Union man, a Mr. Smith, was found dead in one of his out houses shot twice, once through the heed. His only offence was loyalty to his country. Our informant had heard of two other cases of Union men being found dead from violence, but could not give the particulars. A week ago, the notorious Harper was at Mitchellville and attempted to kill the postmaster, for the infamous offense of taking the test oath and holding office under the Government. He was with difficulty prevented from executing his purpose. A number of the Unionists of that county are preparing to go North. Mr. Barlow, whose wife had the misfortune to see the murder of Mr. Payne, has taken his family to Illinois, fearing his wife would be murdered to keep her from testifying in the case.

THAD. STEVENS.—The "Conservative" papers, unable to appreciate the splendid talents of THAD. STEVES, devote themselves to abusing him. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Va. *Republic*, however, has more magnanimity. Describing the last scene in the House on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, he says:

"When he began this morning the House gathered around him as though an oracle were about to declare an irreverisible edict. The Democrats came from their distant side and stood patiently while he scourged, lashed, lacerated, tore them piece-meal. The Republicans, who had seats near him, kept them tenaciously, and those who were far off shared the standing room of the aisles with the Democrats. During all the time he spoke a perfect stillness prevaded the entire House, floor and galleries. The Speaker's post, was for a time, a sinecure, and genial Colfax leaned eagerly forward in his chair anxious as the rest to hear. Radical as he is, he is an intellectual prodigy, and the House "without distinction of race or color,' paid him this homage."—*Pittsburg Gazett*.

Statement of the Public Debt.—Total 2,842,391,500 71.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of February 1866;

Debt bearing coin interest, $1,167,149,741, 80 debt bearing currency interest, $1,197,295,881, 06 matured debt not presented for payment $109,933,032; debt bearing no interest, $458 846,547 52. Total debt, $2,842,391,500 71. Amount in Treasury in coin, $51,443,161 84. currency, $58,050,186 03. Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,716,898.152 63.

The foregoing is a correct staeement of the public debt as appears from the books of the Treasurer and the returns in the Department on the 1st of February, 1866.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Latest European Advices.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The steamer Palestine, from Liverpool on the 23d utt., has arrived.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech on the 22d ult., says that arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and it is hoped that this will pacify the people of the United States, who were invited to join the expedition but declined, although such expeditions are not opposed to their interest. The remainder of the speech refers to purely home questions.

☞ The Third Auditor decided that in the case of the steamer R. B. Hamilton, for the transportion of troops from St. Louis to Mobile, and which was blown up by torpedoes placed in the coal bin by rebel emissaries, the owners are entitled to the value of the vessel destroyed. As establishing a large number of other vessels were similarly destroyed during the war.

The total number of claims received at the office of the Second Comptroller during the month of January last was 9,073, involving the large amount of $58,589,091.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It may interest persons intending to present claims to the Treasury Department for captured or abandoned property, to know that the Secretary is not considering any cases of this kind, in consequence of the pressure of other duties. No action will be taken by him on this class of business until the return of Assistant Secretary Chandler, or until there is a relaxation in other classes of business.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions, during the month of January, admitted 7, 824 claims of invalids, and 2, 647 claims of widows, mothers and orphans; 1, 538 of the former, and 234 of the latter were rejected during the same period. Of this number, 1,244 were granted to parties in New York state, 1, 043 to Pennsylvanians, and 584 to Ohioans.

CONVICTION OF GEN. BAKER.

The trial of General Baker has been concluded. He was found guilty of false imprisonment but not extortion. The trial will probably be but the first of a series of developments concerning the pardon brokerage business. The corruption revealed in the course of the evidence, equals that of any case of which the country has any knowledge.

OPERATIONS BY THE LOUISIANA STATE MILITIA.—Letters from officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana show that the militia in that State are organized into patrols for the purpose of scouting the country and forcing the freedmen to remain upon the plantations. Near Shreveport they are enforcing some of the most odious features of the old slave system. In one instance they gave ten, in another thirty, and in another three hundred lashes. Three freedmen's school-houses were destroyed by a mob in the parish of St. Mary, and in Thibodeaux. In the parish of Lafourche a lady employed in teaching a school of adult freedmen was driven from her work by brickbats used by the mob. The civil authorities are not protecting the freedmen, and the Freedmen's Bureau is the only source of protection.

The Presidents of the United States are classed denominationally as follows:—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor were Episcopalians; Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Unitarians; Jackson, Polk and Lincoln, Presbyterians, Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church. The surviving Presidents are Fillmore, Unitarian; Pierce, Trinitarian Congregationalist, till recently he has joined the Episcopal Church: Buchanan, an Episcopalian during his term of office, but is said to have joined the Presbyterians this year; and Johnson is a Presbyterian.

SIX cholera cases, all ending in death, have been officially recorded in St. Petersburg. Hospitals have been prepared for the reception of the terrible guest, and rules of diet officially published in the papers.

Revision of the Common School System.

We never more than briefly alluded to the fact that Senator Householder proposed to introduce certain essential reforms in the common school system, our purpose being to watch the effect which this proposition would have on the public. We were satisfied, when Senator Householder introduced his propositions, that they were of a high practical character, and that their adoption could not fail to insure a greater and a better amount of education to the masses than has yet been achieved by our system of common schools. We are now grattified to find that this educotional reform or rather this effort to insure the entire and complete success of the common schools in all parts of the Commonwealth, meets with the hearty approval of the press and the people. Every newspaper in the State, on our exchange list, gives the measure a cordial and earnest support. In many localities public meetings have been held to further the success of the measure by petitions praying for its immediate adoption. It will be remembered that Senator Householder's proposition contemplates the equalization of unequal taxation, and urges the passage of a general State revenue bill, which will distribute funds and advantages with equal hand in rich and poor counties.

We repeat, that no measure of like public interest, broached in the Legislature, has ever elicited similar popular approval and support to that given to Senator Householder's proposed reform in the common school system. *Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

MR. EDGAR COWAN.

The Chicago *Journal* says of this gentleman: "We do not regard Mr. Cowan as a dangerous man at all. He has done his worst His dangerous days are over. His power has departed. During the war he may have been mischevious, because it was then as it is now. The moiety of brains that was adequate then for the purposes of the factions are unequal to the purpose now. The present ends of the seditious are immeasurably beyond their capacity.

"The copperhead is, at this writing, the most inoffensive of political snakes, the Cowan copperhead especially, who adds to the crime of infidelity to his country, that of perfidy to his party. But Cowan's claws are drawn, so that whatever may be his choleric antics in the future, they shall be as harmless as those of his co-laborer from Kentucky, and as diverting as the wrigglings of a lobster on a huckster's stall."

An important special meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Tuesday evening, to consult in relation to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The meeting was addressed by several members of Congress and by several prominent New England friends of the enterprise, and letters favorable to the building of the road were received from other parties.

THE Legislature of Louisiana is now in session. The House has one Union man among its members; but the Senate is exclusively composed of rebels and rebel sympathizers. The officers of both houses servedin the rebel army.

IT has been ascertained that large quantities of corn whiskey are are being manufactured in North Carolina and Tennessee, which pay no revenue tax, while brought into direct competition with the production of loyal stills.

THE total amount of revenue received by the Government from the whole of the New England States, during the twelve months ending in June last, exclusive of stamps was $42,132,000, and from Massachusetts alone, $25,192,000.

THE death of Pastor Harms is reported from Germany. His name is a very sacred name among the good people of that country. His life has been characterized by a most unusual energy and self-denial in his efforts to do good.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR avows his intention hereafter to act with the Democratic party. He thereby sacrifices the reputation he gained as a soldier.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Saturday evening, says : We are pained to learn that this afternoon the son of the United States Senator Trumbull, a young man of promise was instantly killed at the Union Stock Yards, south of this city. He was riding on a locomotive, which ran into of the bedding barns near the track, and crushed him to death. It is a distressing and most melancholy occurrence. Judge Trumbull, who is in Washington, has been telegraphed. The occurrence falls with mournful severity upon the family, who have the heartfelt sympathies of the people os Chicago.

Cairo is just now agitating two important railroad enterprises—one a railroad to St. Louis, to be called the Cairo and St. Louis railroad, which has already been chartered and surveyed, and will certainly be built ; and the other, a railroad from Cairo to Vincennes, Indiana, to be called the Southern Illinois Railroad, by which it is proposed to make a broad-guage connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct route to New York.

Fitz John Porter has gone to Europe, and is not to be Superintendent of a mining company in Colorado. Having left that region with a flea in his ear, he is not ambitious to return, and the inhabitants are not ambitious that he should.

There is little doubt that the United States Government is closely watching the acts of the Fenians, and that any overt proceeding of hostility will be prevented. Measures will probably be taken to prevent the organization of any expedition against any portion of the British Empire. The hired spies of the English Government will report whenever any movement is on foot, and this information will be acted upon.

The Senate on Monday confirmed a large number of appointments and promotions in the civil and military branches of the public service.

A correspondent of a New Orleans paper in Brazos, Texas, says Generals Weitzel, Smith and Clarke are soon to be mustered out.

The President on Tuesday submitted to the Senate documents relating to negotiations with Mexico for marching troops through that country.

The United States Consul at Liverpool has been instructed to detain the Shenandoah. The detention is ascribed to the difficulty in procuring a crew.

The committee to which the bill requiring the prepayment of newspaper postage had been referred has resolved not to report the bill.

Mr. Morrill has prepared a bill to remedy evils arising from the mode of making returns to the revenue officers, and to provide for taxing railroad bonds held in foreign countries which are not exempt.

The remains of nine soldiers from Norwich Conn., who died in the Andersonville prison pen were interred on Thursday, with military honors in the Yantic Cemetery at Norwich.

Railway communication between Savannah and Augusta, Ga., has been re-established.

Instructions have been issued from the Treasury Department that mutilated fractional currency will be redeemed in sums not less than fifty dollars, at national banks designated as depositaries of public funds.

Despatches received at the State Department state that the cattle plague in Holland was on the increase up to the 10th of January.

The Emperor Napoleon in his speech on the 22d, said that arrangment were being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and that it was hoped that this would pacify the people of the United States.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Benjamin F. Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable mill property on the James river, near Richmond, intending to erect extensive cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 1,800 acres, through which the Dutch Gap canal runs, has been offered to Mr. Butler, and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operators will settle upon it.

General Osbond, formerly of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, now living in Mississippi, has written a letter, claiming that law and order reign in that State, and that the citizens are as loyal as those of any State in the North.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held on Thursday, at which the question of dissolution was presented for action by the society, and after a long and somewhat personal debate, in which Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison took a prominent part, it was voted to continue the society under its present name and organization. Addresses were delivered by Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Thomas, an English clergyman, Mr. C. L. Remond and others.

The Tennessee House of Representatives on Wednesday passed the bill allowing negro testimony in the courts.

General Steele, successor to the late General Wright in the command of the Columbian Department, arrived at Sacramento on the 22d inst.

The trustees of the State Agricultural College of Maine have selected Orono, Penobscot county, as the location of the college.

The committee of the Virginia House of Delegates having charge of the matter has reported against claims for steamers seized in Richmond by order of Governor Letcher in 1861, on the ground that all acts after the passage of the ordinance of secession were without authority.

Nicholas Smith has been appointed Minister to Greece.

Rev. John B. Kerfoot was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, in the city of Pittsburgh.

General Delafield suggests to the Secretary of War that no inscriptions be placed on the captured guns at West Point, so as to prevent nothing irritating or boastful to young men from any part of the country.

A special despatch from New Orleans states that General Crawford was arrested there on the night of the 23d inst., and was taken to Fort Jackson.

General Terry has issued an order prohibiting the application of the Virginia vagrant act, recently passed, to colored persons within his department. The effect he says would be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude.

A Philadelphia despatch says that a steamer from Havana brings news of the arrival at that port of a transport from Vera Cruz having on board nine hundred French soldiers. Experience has taught us to regard information from that source with suspicion.

Advices from San Francisco say that the Juarez government had been re-established in Chihuahua.

Mr. Seward, after a pleasant cruise among the West India Islands, during which, it is said, he was received with cordial hospitality wherever he stopped, arrived at Washington on Sunday afternoon.

A steamer arrived at Savannah, Georgia, on Sunday with three hundred negroes from the Sea Islands, returning to their former homes.

A Vigilance committee in West Norfolk, Va., on Sunday night, arrested five garroters.

A bill was introduced in the Georgia Legislature on Monday, allowing banks to repudiate debts contracted for war purposes.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday decided that the power under the Constitution to regulate commerce extends to all navigable rivers, and does not stop at State lines, and that bridges are in the character of ferries.

The President sent a communication to the Senate Monday to the effect that it was inconsistent with the public service to furnish the correspondence relating to violations of neutrality on the Rio Grande.

A New Orleans despatch says the freedmen are making contracts in Texas, and that a better feeling prevails.

A new commission, it is said, has been appointed to try the case against G. B. Lamar in Savannah.

A cotton steamer was recently burned on the Altamaha River, in Georgia, causing the death of five or six negroes.

The schooner Neptune, from New Orleans for Rio Janeiro, with forty-five passengers, was wrecked on the coast of Cuba on the 10th inst. The passengers and crew were saved.

One of the Virginia deputation to Congress has sent a despatch to Richmond to the effect that the President had resolved to supersede the Virginia State government by a provisional government.

In the Georgia Legislature on Tuesday, A. H. Stephens received on the first ballot 152 votes for United States Senator. The use of his name not having been allowed by him, Herschell V. Johnson was elected on the sixth ballot.

The boiler of a steamboat exploded on Tuesday near Evansville, Indiana, causing the death, it is believed, of about eighty persons. Another explosion is reported from Memphis, Tenn., to have taken place recently, by which one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

A despatch from Toronto, C. W., states that Judge Coursol, of St. Albans raiding memory, is to be reinstated in Montreal.

The drug mills of Halley & Son, in Jersey City were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, involving a loss of $20,000.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., reports much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord railroad corporation, caused by development said to implicate passengers, conductors and other parties with embezzlement, the issuing of spurious railroad tickets. Property to the amount of $300,000, belonging to the alleged defaulters, has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

The Herald's San Francisco correspondent states that the scheme of Mr. Asa S. Mercer to transport the widows and orphans of soldiers from the Eastern to the Pacific States, with the proposed object of procuring them homes and employment, and which he has lately carried into effect, by taking from New York a number of lady emigrants, receives severe condemnation in California, Oregon and Washington territory. The entire expedition is pronounced worse than ill-advised and fanatical, as the husband market and the market of labor suited for these females it is said to be no better there than here. A proposition was recently made in the Washington Legislature to appropriate three thousand dollars for their benefit, but it was defeated.

Brigadier General Daniel Ullman has been breveted Major General for meritorious services. Colonel R. Jones has been breveted Brigadier General for meritous services. He commanded one of the colored regiments of Major General Ullman's division.

The Tribune's Washington special says the soldiers of General Hancock's corps are being mustered out daily, as their year's enlistment expires, and by the first of May, of what now constitutes its regiments, there wil. be barely enough left to organize a company

Pardons for three hundred North Carolinians were ordered to be issued on Friday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Gov. Smith, of Vermont, is President, is organized for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favorable legislation that has been extended to the great central route Company.

A despatch from Toronto, by way of New York, states that information had been received by the Canadian authorities which had caused them to increase the guards on the frontier. The information is said to reveal a plan for a simultaneous attack on a number of points.

A fire on Bennehoff Run, Pa., on Wednesday, destroyed seven wells with the machinery and 20,000 barrels of oil.

A joint resolution indorsing the Presidents reconstruction policy was adopted by the Virginia Senate on Thursday.

Mr. Baker, late of the government detective police, has been found guilty of false imprisonment by the jury in the case brought against him by Mrs. Cobb, and not guilty of exortation charged in the same case,

The United States gunboat Narcissus is reported to have been lost at the mouth of Tampa Bay with all on board —about thirty persons.

Advices from Honolulu state that the Coolies were setting all regulstions at defiance The volcano of Manaloa had experienced another eruption.

The number of persons killed by the explosion of the steamboar Missouri, on the Ohio River, is ascertained to be sixty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions to receive no more deposits for the temporary loan at six per cent., and to receive such at only five per cent.

The question of the right of States to tax shareholders of national banks is on argument before the United States Supreme Court.

The New England military districts have been discontinued by order of the War Department.

The President on Friday sent a communication to the House informing Congress of the recognition of the Dominican Republic by the nomination of a diplomatic agent accredited to that re public.

The steamer W. R. Carter exploded her boilers on Friday morning near Island No. 98, in the Mississippi River, destroying thirty one lives.

The Valley Worsted Mills, Providence, were burned down on Friday.

The trial of an apparatus for lowering boats from vessels while under headway was made in New York Harbor on Friday with apparent success.

A towboat burst her boiler on Saturday morning at New Orleans, killed the captain, engineer, and a few persons on the levee.

A fire in Oswego, N. Y., on Sunday, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received $4000 worth of clothing from the citizens of Birmingham, England, for the benefit of freedmen.

A gentleman in Cincinnati was robbed of $13,000 in seven thirties on Saturday by a pickpocket.

The Virginia Senate on Monday amended the State Constitution reducing the tenor of residence to qualify voters to two years and striking out the tax qualification.

The Governor of Georgia has voted the bill making valid all contracts between whites and blacks.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

LIST OF JURORS for Special Term, 3rd Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs	Jacob Roads
Dan'l Longenecker	John S King
Philip Berkstresser	W W Shuck
Tobias Boor	Christopher Osborn
William F Woy	Wm S Elder
Jesse Geller	David Foor
Andrew Crisman	John Filler
David Dickey	Jeremiah Thompson
Grundy F Ake	Thomas Johnson
Frank Growden	Jacob S Brown
Geo W Williams	Jeremiah E Black
Lewis B Waltz	John W Crisman
Jas T Mattingly	B. R. Ashcom
J H Wilkinson	Levi Biddle
William Boor	James M Snowden
Daniel Walter	John Amos sr
Richard McMullin	Jacob Pee
Jacob L Albright	Isaac Mengel
William Young	James Barefoot

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

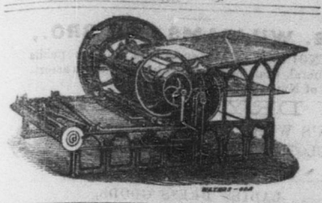
Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Heisel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength o our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—If our subscribers who are in arrears for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, desire to save money, they can do so by paying up before or at the February Court, as we intend charging all who are in arrears after that time $2,50 and those who do not pay within the year, $3.00 while all those who pay up at or before that time will be left off with $2,00. We are compelled to this course because we are too heavily involved to lay out of our money two or three years. We want to do every thing for our patrons that we can consistently and in *return they must pay up promptly.* Paper, ink, labor, rent, count up to almost fabulous rates, and we must keep close accounts. Take our advice and save the EXTRA DOLLAR. Two dollars per year to-day are worth more to us than three can possibly be three or four years after this even if we do only make half a living. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

☞ Our friend of the Shoe Store, J. Henry Hutton, has opened a Shoe Shop in addition where is prepared to accommodate customers on the shortest notice and with the neatest wear as we have a right to know.

☞ A MISTAKE was made in the date, but not the day of the sale advertised by John Stone of Colerain township. The sale will take place on Thursday February 22 instead of Thursday February 23 as at first incorrectly published. For further particulars see correct advertisement in this weeks column of new advertisements.

LECTURES.—A series of lectures will be delivered in the Court House for the benefit of the Cemetery. The first will be delivered on Tuesday evening next (February 20) by Rev. Barrows, on London and London lite. Tickets can be had at any of the stores or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

EPISCOPAL Services at the Court House next Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. The Rev. A. J. Barrow, will resume his Sunday afternoon discourses on the women of the New Testament—Subject "*Mary* and *Martha.*"

☞ Every head of a family owes two important duties to that family: first, to pay for his county paper in advance, and to get a copy of the "Photograph Family Record."

THE Oysters and Ice cream entertainments given at the Court House this week by the Ladies Episcopal aid Society have been very successful. They will be continued this Thursday evening and a few evenings next week.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, is offered for a manuscript journal kept by William Maclay, a Senator, during the session of the U. S. Senate in 1789-90. It is folio size, half bound perhaps a marbled cover; and probably, was left at the tavern of Mr. Davis, in Bedford, about ten years ago, [illegible], and delivered to J. T. Keagy, Esq., Bedford.

G. W. HARRIS.

A MONUMENT TO OUR FALLEN HEROES.—A meeting was held in the Court House on Wednesday evening for devising ways and means for the erection of a monument in memory of the soldiers of our country who have fallen in defence of our national liberty. A Committee of seven was appointed with power to appoint sub-committees in the different townships, to solicit subscriptions. The work is to be entered upon at once and prosecuted with energy. The committees will be appointed and circulars and instructions issued in a few days.

WHERE ARE OUR BOROUGH OFFICERS?—It is a remark frequently heard from strangers and visitors, that though a pleasant country town, Bedford has notoriously bad pavements. Bad as they are, the almost universal neglect of the citizens to keep them clean, makes ten times worse, what at the best was scarcely less than a nuisance. During the present winter it has been almost impossible, for a week after each fall of snow, to walk two squares in any direction without getting wet feet, unless fortified with gums. We don't know whether there is any borough ordinance or not, requiring pavements to be cleaned and kept in repair, but if there is it should be enforced, and if there is none, the sooner we have one the better. Let us have one at once and let it be rigidly enforced, and perhaps it may not be too late yet to redeem the credit of the town.

CAPT. ROBT. A. GIBSON.—We copy the following complimentary notice of our gallant townsman, Capt. Robert A. Gibson, and the 12th Iowa, from an Iowa paper:

The veteran 12th Iowa Infantry is mustered out, and the "boys" of company G are with us once again. Company G has seen over four years of service. The company was first commanded by Capt. Tupper, then by Capt. L. D. Townsley, and finally by Capt. R. A. Gibson, who is mustered out with his comrades, and returns to cheer by his presence hosts of friends. Robert went not only a *youngster*, but the noble elements of character combined in his nature have developed him into the brave and accomplished military officer. The Davenport *Gazette* gives a brief history of the brave 12th, which we here annex:—

It participated in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, at the siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, Jackson (two battles of different dates) siege of Vicksburg, Brandon, Tupelo, White River, Nashville, Brentwood, siege of Spanish Fort, and many skirmishes. At Shiloh the regiment was almost entirely broken up—almost the entire command with the Colonel, taken prisoners. It was one of the regiments surprised on the first day of the battle, holding an advanced position. Subsequent to the battle of Shiloh the remnant of the 12th constituted a part of the famous Union Brigade. In 1862 it received a sufficient number of recruits to again constitute it an independent regiment. It lost five hundred men at Shiloh—only five hundred men remained, and of this number only about 12 men fit for duty.

"The 12th became a veteran regiment in December, 1863. The whole number of men borne on the rolls of the regiment from the date of its organization has been 1477. This shows a loss from all causes of 1,024!

"While in service the number of miles the regiment marched was 2,250 and by railroad and steam boat has traveled an aggregate of over 12,000. It has been under fire 108 days and 100 nights.

"Since the termination of the war the 12th has been doing garrison duty in Alabama—and gladindeed were the veterans to escape from the dull routine where no powder was to be burnt, nor fighting to be done."

THE TRIAL OF RILEY FOR THE MURDER OF CRAWFORD.—This case came up for trial at the late Session of the Oyer and Terminer of Blair county, we learn from the Hollidaysburg *Register* and resulted in the conviction of the accused of Murder in the second degree. His Honor Judge Taylor, on the arraignment of Riley for sentence, addressed him thus:

It becomes our unpleasant duty to pass the sentence of the law upon you. This duty is always to us an unpleasant one, but it is especially so in a case like yours, when we are called upon to sentence a young man, who has a wife and little children dependent upon him for support, and who must suffer with him although not participants in his guilt. The verdict of the jury fixes your guilt as murder in the "second degree," and it is now in the discretion of the court to decide on the extent of your punishment, which must be imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a period not exceeding twelve years. That discretion is to be exercised in view of all the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime. We are here constrained to say that this court entirely approves of the vardict of the jury which convicted you. And although it seems clear, that you did not contemplate taking the life of James Crawford, or perhaps inflicting upon him even *great* bodily injury, still you gave way to passion which if allowed to control when excited by trivial causes, and with out provocation, is malice. It seems from the evidence that you sought a quarrel with the deceased, and that you assaulted him in a most cruel and savage manner like a wild beast, and took his life. It also seems that after the fatal act, you manifested every evidence of sorrow and regret for it. In view of the whole case, we do not consider it a very aggravated one, of murder in the second degree, and therefore not one which merits the extreme penalty of twelve years. We sympathize keenly with the bereaved family who suffer most from your rash act. We also sympathize with your own unhappy family who will suffer by your crime, and you cannot fail, when you reflect on the terrible reflect on the terrible results you have brought abought about to suffer the severest pain. Your conduct hereafter, if it be such as to show your penitence, may recommend your's as a proper case for the exercise of executive clemency; our duty as ministers of the law is now to pass sentence upon you, with as much leniency as is possible. The sentence is that you mav pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary for a period of six years."

Go, most certainly they will, to the cemetery lecture on Tuesday evening next, all who feel any interest in either the improvement of the cemetery, or in the encouragement of agreeable and instructive entertainment. How much better to spend the evening and a few cents thus, than loafing round rum shops and spending money for what inevitably destroys sooner, or later, mind, body and character. Yes let every one go, and we have no doubt they will return feeling that their time has been profitably as well as pleasantly occupied and that besides being entertained and instructed they have contributed to the encouragement of a commendable enterprize.

NOTICE FOR THE MUSICAL.—Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs are the only instruments that have the "Automatic Bellows Swell," and they having it *patented* no other makers DARE use it. Persons wishing organs should be careful, therefore in purchasing, as agents selling an INFERIOR article, invariably *repecsent* it, to be as good as Mason & Hamlin's when no one else *can* USE their "*Antomatic Bellows Swell,*" the very thing that makes their instrument *so much superior* to those of any other maker.

We would advise any of our readers who think of purchasing, to visit the music store of B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa., agent for this County, where can be seen a full assortment of these very fine instruments and also Steinway & Sons' Pianos.

Dr. Hickok is Mr. Green's agent for Bedford and these instruments can be seen by calling on him.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the Public House of Mrs. Markley, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on *MONDAY*, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 16, 1866.-3t

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., February 15

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

At the Bedford Hotel, by Rev. A. Essick, on the 13th inst., Mr. EDWARD H. MAUK and Miss SARAH SNOWDEN, both of Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford co.

In Schellsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. DAVID S. HOOVER and Miss MARY ELLEN McCOY, both of this county.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Lt. W W. SPARKS, near Bloody Run, to MARY C. WILLIAMS, of Rainsburg, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. WM. C. FILLER and Miss REBECCA L., daughter of Mr. Philip J. Shoemaker, all of Friends Cove.

On the 8th inst., by A. H. Hadderman, Esq., Mr. DAVID B. CARPENTER and Miss KATE PRICE, both of Bedford co.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, residing in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb16-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN HINER, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

Letters of Administratton, on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, Bedford county, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment. ANDREW HINER,

feb16-6t Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers offer at Private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the Zook farm, containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of good fruit, and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best limestone land, and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire of either of the subscribers.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR, Woodberry.
C. W. ASHCOM, J. F. LOWRY, } Hopewell.

feb16-tf

PUBLIC SALE
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, in Colerain township, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 22d, 1866,

the following personal property, viz: Four Horses, two Mares with foal, three fresh milk Cows, a lot of Young Cattle, about 30 head of Sheep, a lot of White Chester Hogs, 1 Cooking Stove, two Ten Plate Stoves, Beds and Bedding. Also, farm implements, ploughs, harrows, horse gears, 1 good four horse wagon, nearly new; a good two horse wagon, one spring wagon, one wind mill and a good four horse nearly new Threshing machine.

Also, Corn, Oats and Rye, by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when the terms will be made known.

feb16:1t JOHN STONE.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM

of the said deceased, containing **102 acres**, neat measure, all cleared and under good fences, and having thereon erected two good painted weatherboarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank barn weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2.

A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing **33 acres** and nine perches, nett measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether or in pieces to suit purchasers.

No. 3.

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing **36 acres** and one hundred and thirty nine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER,

feb16:4t Administrator.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneyville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN STONER,

feb8:6t Administratrix.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL, about 2 years old, without any marks. Color, brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. SAM'L. CLARK.

Feb. 9, 1866.-3t

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD street, PHIDAD'A.,

feb2:1y

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Anderson M S B	McDougall Lt. Chas S
Akers P B	McNiel B F
Blake Miss Ellen	Miller Joseph B
Brennan B	Moses Jacob
Crawford Harvey	Munshower J N
Camron F H & Co	May Sarah Mrs
Carr Sarah Jane Miss	Owens Jonathan
Cobblir John	Olary Tuth
Culp Mrs Maggie	Pierce Thomas
Cessna W B	Nixon White
Debaugh D	Nableman J J
Davis Abanor O	Pierce C H
Day Hiram	Ramsey Eli B
Dull John	Reed Mrs Fanny
Drenning Jacob	Sweetwood George
Edwards Miss B E	Shoemaker Abram D
Ely W W 2	Scandlin Patrick
Fuller W O	Sleek Miss Rebecca
Fleming Joseph	Schafer Wm E
Frew Hugh	Suiters Mrs Mary E
Foley J	Skyle U H Rev
Gaites Miss Virginia	Sipes Miss Sarah L
Gracy Mrs Mary	Sill Miss Sarah C
Giltz T R	Trout S C 2
Hinman Mrs J B	Tenero Mr
Harlet Mrs Barbara E	Taylor Henry
Herbel Henry	Thomas Miss Mary A
Banks B 2	Troin H T
Hening George D	Tiernan Thomas
Hertz Sarah Mrs.	Tredray Wm 2
Kegg John T	Treuerrow Wm
Latshaw Abraham	Ward Thomas S
Liles James	Wender James
LongeneckerA S	Wright Joseph
Lippel Isaac	Widel Mrs Mary
Miller Nelson B	Wilson T A
Metzgar Jacob	Wriley Miss Elizabeth

feb9 C. LOYER, P. M.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
OF
48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,
SCIENCE and ART.

It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives
MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY
Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,
and
HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splended, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$4.00
One copy, three months	1.00
Two copies, one year	7.00
Five copies, 1 year and one extra to agents	20.00

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that

20,000 copies are now printed.

with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits.

Address,
O. H. BAILY & CO.,
Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine,
No. 7 Beekman St., New York.

feb2

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

jeb2:1y

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county from January 2d, A. D. 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER,			DR.
To bal. in Treasury at last settlement			$2,230 52
To cash received from Collectors—			
Geo. Roads, Liberty tp.	1859	50 12	
Abram Croyle, Union	1860	332 34	
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	1861	14 34	
T M Lynch, Bedford bor.,	1862	35 00	
Henry Nicodemus "	1863	453 17	
Jacob D Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	300 00	
David Sparks, W. Providence	"	90 00	
Hezekiah May, Harrison,	"	169 00	
D A T Black, E. Providence,	"	100 00	
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	133 25	
Geo. Beegle, Union,	"	127 75	
Aaron Reed, S. Woodberry,	"	255 50	
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe,	"	280 16	
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864	225 20	
Henry Beegle " tp.	"	1381 62	
John C Figard, Broadtop,	"	453 56	
Sam'l Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	133 00	
Wm Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	738 62	
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	659 71	
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell,	"	273 39	
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison,	"	112 49	
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	380 04	
Benj Valentine, Londonderry,	"	291 17	
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	300 67	
Wm Crisman, Napier,	"	679 29	
Joseph Fisher, W Providence,	"	100 00	
Peter M Barton, "	"	305 66	
Saml Beckly, St. Clair,	"	760 56	
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	248 99	
Geo Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	474 13	
W J Rock, Schellsburg,	"	160 00	
Geo Beegle, Union,	"	450 72	
Sam'l Grisman, S. Woodberry	"	859 73	
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	1009 70	
John Eichert, Liberty,	"	43 73	
E. F Kerr, Bedford Borough,	1865	430 00	
Jno. C. Figard, Broadtop,	"	589 12	
Jno. C. Black, Bloody Run,	"	100 00	
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	"	300 00	
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	"	300 00	
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	"	100 00	
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	150 00	
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	300 00	
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	"	543 00	
Saml Harvey, Liberty,	"	257 79	
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	625 00	
David H. Bowser, Napier,	"	400 00	
Peter M Barton, E. Providence	"	200 00	
Geo Baughman, W "	"	298 00	
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	"	440 80	
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring,	"	460 00	
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	100 00	
Adolphus Ake, Union,	"	125 00	
Solomon Barley, M Woodberry	"	820 94	
Saml Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	225 00	
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 80	
Total charges,			$21,421 18

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for use of said county of Bedford:

By amount paid Petit Jurors, Feb. Term,			$318 82
" " " Grand " " "			158 11
" " " Talesmen " "			79 49
" " " Petit " May "			355 10
" " " Grand " " "			111 53
" " " Petit " Sept. "			442 69
" " " Grand " " "			173 63
" " " Petit " Nov. "			490 82
" " " Grand " " "			152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments			490 60
Levi Agnew, Tip Stave			44 00
Wm Leary, " "			44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House,			38 75
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Jacob Meyers			120 30
John Aldstadt, costs in Com vs. Elizabeth Imler,			99 50
John Aldstadt, boarding prisoners,			167 93
Chas. Merwine, salary as Janitor,			71 50
Expenses of Spring election of 1865,			278 67
" special election in St. Clair,			12 97
" October			298 47
Return Judges, to count soldier vote,			101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps,			157 82
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner,			20 00
Isaac Kensinger, "			20 00
J. G. Fisher, Clerk to Jury Commissioners			15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn, summoning special venire			7 50
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs E. Egan			32 09
" " " goods furnished to jail,			13 68
" " " costs in Com. vs Skelly			18 60
" " " wood furnished for jail			47 00
Bedford Inquirer, printing for county,			421 88
" Gazette, " " "			352 50
Constables' returns			330 22
Constables attending Grand Jury			140 23
David Over, printing			62 08
Andrew Crissman, salary as Commissioner			182 00
Geo. Roads " "			203 00
Michael Wertz " "			172 00
Michael Richey, " "			26 00
John Palmer, fees in Com. cases			10 00
Joshua J. Jhoemaker, boarding jury			106 30
Joshua Mower, Court Crier,			47 00
" work done at Court House,			56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings			90 50
David Gardner, hauling coal, from Mt. Dallas			30 00
E. F. Kerr, attorney for Commissioners,			75 00
O. E. Shannon, Esq., record books for Prothonotary's office			47 75
Jno G Fisher, clerk for Commissioners			250 00
Jno Sill, interest on borrowed money			181 00
Jno Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. L Rice			21 94
" " " " J Rinard			19 17
" " " " J Rinehart			22 16
" " " " M Robinett			18 55
" " " " J Pearson			57 10
" " " " J A Trout			267 98
" " conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary			96 00
H C Reamer, stationery			7 95
O E Shannon, Prot. fees			27 96
P F Lehman, costs in Leydig & skelley			22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of infant			13 57
John Major, costs in Com. vs. Mary A. Smith			3 94
Jacob Semler, hauling guns from Schellsburg			5 00
Philip Gardner, hauling coal from Mt. Dallas			57 75
Wm Dibert, boarding jury			63 00
Mrs. C McCoy, damages on road view, by order of Court			20 00
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Fred Mock			39 00
M A Points, salary as Attorney for Commissioners			50 00
Jno Aldstadt, boarding prisoners			256 30
W S Haven, paper for duplicate,			22 20
J P Reed, damages on lot for road			40 00
O E Shannon, on account and costs &c			250 00
Road and bridge views			153 40
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse			81 07
S J McCauslin, costs in Com. vs Hammond			76 40
J Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. P. Reed			734 16
Geo. Blackburn, building bridge at Stonerstown			383 64
Michael Reed, plans for bridges,			16,00
Geo Blymyer & son, goods furnished Court House,			50 11
J Aldstadt, costs, Com. vs. Jas A Trout			146 59
" " " W Haney			71 75
" " " A W Schroyer & J Meyers			84 17
" " " Mary E smith			28 63
" " " Steel, Elias, & stevens			31 36
" " " Richard Trout			5 56
" " " James E. Giles			8 38
" " " Gid. D Trout			11 61
" goods for jail and summoning jurors, &c			182 95
" costs in Com. vs Wm Fisher			60 06
Thomas Hughes, repairing bridges &c			18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals			128 50
John A Osborn, coal furnished C. House			44 00
Joshua Mower, 1-4th salary as Court Crier, repairing &c			23 00
T C Garrett, bill of lumber,			12 93
Dr John Compher, medical attendance at prison			13 00
Jno G Fisher, making out & distributing dupliecate,			25 00
" " attending bridge sales			13 00
B W Garretson, hauling guns to Railroad			5 21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners office			4 12
Joseph Gates, repairing bridge at Hopewell			21 81
Riddlesburg coal and iron Co. for coal			22 00
Simon Harbaugh stationery			4 75
Robert Ralston, inquest on body of R W Jones			11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro, money wrongly paid on deed			4 82
William Colsman, money over paid on duplicate,			11 50
Geo W Bowser, 57,000 lbs coal			19 95
Isaac Kensinger, holding inquest on W A Moore			18 92
Jno G Fisher, services at Stonerstown bridge			5 00
John G Fisher, assessment and bridge sales			13 00
A B Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House			5 13
Jno G Fisher, holding appeals			32 00
" " making out and distributing duplicates			25 00
Martin Hoover, money wrongly paid for tax			16 49
Revenue stamps			20 00
John Major, costs in Com. cases			8 33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund			3,341 97
Treasurer's salary			300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery			20 00
Uncurrent fund			5 00
Auditor and Clerk			80 00
Joshua Mower, attending Auditors			6 00
			$13,945 72
Charges		$21,421 18	
Credits		13,945 72	
		$7,475 46	

STATEMENT of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hand of Collectors:

		County.	*State.*
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'y M,	'54,	168 53	77 86
J A Osborn, Broadtop,	'57,	106 69	76 01
L Evans "	'58,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, Cumb. Val.	"	89 26	100 00
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'r M,	"	138 73	44 20
J L Brumbaugh, " S.,	'59	43 96	4 27
" " "	'60	27 19	
R D Barclay, Bedford bor.,	'61,	26 21	
T M Lynch " tp.	'62,	78 91	
Wm Philips " tp.	'62,	42 35	
P Hardman, Cumb. Val.	"	32 59	
J R Durborrow, M Woodb'y	"	267 97	
S Werking, S. "	"	221 24	
J Fetter, Bedford tp.	'63,	103 72	39 57
D Sparks, W. Providence,	"	90 14	
L N Fyan, Junista,	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black, Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	750 40	
U H Akers Bedford bor.,	1864,	415 90	
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	"	75 00	
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	117 00	14 56
Jos Fisher, W Providence,	"	95 00	52 60
Saml Crissman, St. Clair,	"	140 02	
Geo. Beegle, Union	"	94 00	
Ed F Kerr, Bedford bor	1865	628 55	476 37
Henry Beegle, " tp	"	1455

Farm, Garden & Household.

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS.

There are multitudes of old orchards throughout the country, too good to cut down, yet bearing fruit only fit for making into cider, or feeding to swine. Their owners frequently and earnestly ask: What shall we do with them?

First: if the fruit is poor, change it by engrafting. It is often the case that pruning should go along with grafting. The tops of the trees which have become thick and matted together, should be thinned out. But in pruning, let no one mount the trees rough shod, and with axe and saw hack away at the lower limbs and those in the interior. Instead of this, thin out the old, decayed limbs, cut out a few of the upper limbs as well as the lower, and try to preserve the symmetry of the tree. In grafting, begin at the top and renew about one-third of the tree each year.

The ground will need renovating, also, by plowing and manuring. The work should be done carefully, without barking the trees or breaking their roots, we think it best ordinarily to merely scarify the surface with a bar row, and to give it a good top-dressing of barnyard manure, composted with muck, lime, and wood ashes. When the trunks and limbs have become mossy, and so rough as to harbor insects or their eggs, scrape them, and then wash them with weak lye or strong soap suds. A common whitewash brush will answer for applying this mixture.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE FARMER'S HOME.

Many farmers labor zealously and unceasingly to have their farms carefully arranged, with woodland and clearedfield, occupying the right space; their fences and barns all in good repair their meadows free from weeds and stones; in short, everything in praiseworthy order, till one comes to the centre round which all these minor interests revolve, and here, where should cluster all the attractions that render home loved and lovely, one finds more to repel than attract. A small, dilapidated house, a relic of the olden time, with no airy, cheerful rooms to light up the family temper; no labor saving appliances to cheer and lessen the ever-recurring daily toil; no pleasant doorway with the refining breath of perfumed flowers to elevate and purify the affections; but all seem cheerless and desolate, sordid and selfish. Oh, for some magic power to *make* the owners of such homes feel how fatal to their true interests is such a state of affairs! If the aim is but firmly fixed on a better condition of things, the change can scon be brought about by united effort, and the added expense can be hardly felt. The wife and children will work with double energy, for their hearts will be in it, if they know the *old* house is to be replaced by a better one, and the tumble down wall or fence removed to give place to a neat painted one of pickets or boards. Each will be ready to dispense with the promised new garments, or other anticipated indulgence to add to the general fund; and each will gladly lend a helping hand to remove unsightly rubbish, pick up loose stones, destroy noxious weeds, and to set out shade trees and shrubbery, to make and trim the grassy lawn, and cultivate flower beds; and as the work progresses, bright and happy smiles will take the place of sour and discontented looks, and the improvement of the serenity and cheerfulness of the family circle will keep peace with the exterior progress, so true it is that the inner life will, to a greater or less extent, like a mirror, reflect the impress of all its surroundings. In view of all this, parents should spare no efforts, nor consider any sacrifice too great to make, to render their homes pleasant and attractive, and full of elevating and refining influences, if they would have their children grow up susceptible to all good and noble emotions—the blessing and crown of their declining years.—*Rural American.*

A LITTLE LAND.

While man has often reached the limits of how little can be done on much land, it has scarcely been shown in a single instance, how much may be done on a little land. From what I raised the past season on one tenth of an acre, I should have realized, at New York prices, nearly four hundred dollars. There are few persons, not residents of some city or large village, who do not have more land than this; and how many there are who, from ten times the amount of land, realize little or nothing! Probably the majority of those who own a yard or garden covering and acre, do not produce one-twentieth of the amount that might and ought to be grown upon it. They not only deprive themselves of the luxuries that should grace their tables the year round, reducing the costs of living, in a large family, materially, but they suffer a greater loss by the absence of pleasant surroundings, the vigorous health elasticity of spirit, and refinement of feeling growing out of communion wiih natnre to be found in pleasant horticultural pursuits. A man with one-sixteenth of an acre, can give to the world a new variety of potato or strawberry plant, a new dahlia or verbena, and would he not be far happier in producing the useful, or the beautiful, than in smoking his cigar, and dreaming away his leisure hours? If there is unoccupied space in his back yard for a useful shrub or tree, or vine, why uot set one out, and thus add his mite to the sum of total happiness? Man was "made to glorify God" as much through dressing his vineyard, by the thorugh cultivation of the soil, as by laboring in his spiritual vineyard, and that he fails to meet the demands against him in this respect, is an unfaithful steward. If he has but a single acre, will he be pardoned for using it as one of old did his talent?

It is the judicious and thorough cultivation of a small area of land, that yields the largest returns, just as sure and frequent returns on small investments make men wealthy oftener than when large capital is used. Probably the greatest curse of American farmers is their greed for broad acres, which go to swell taxation, produce heavy crops of weeds, brakes and briers. Give us small, but well tilled farms, and the country can support a greater population to the square mile, then Rome in her palmy days, China or Germany, all of which countries have understood the practical application of the science of agriculture better than we, as a nation do.

SALT FOR THE THROAT.

In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and so many cases prove fatal, we feel it a duty to say a word in behalf of a simple and what has been with us a most effective preventive, if not a positive cure of sore throats. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of over forty years, we have been subject to a sore throat, and more particularly to a dry, hacking cough, which was not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we were brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large table spoonful of pure salt in about half a small tumbler full of cold water. With this we gargle the throat most thoroughly, just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of the salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend a trial of it to those of our readers who are subject to disease of the throat. Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasaant. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it is plessant, and, after a few days use, no person who loves a nice, clean mouth and a first rate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education; Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Club of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten. For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly, will be sent gratis.

For clubs of fifty, five copies, or one copy of the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

Subscribers in Canada must send 20 cents each in addition to pay U. S. postage.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associate Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in the Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the BEST NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. No where else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, do. do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, per copy	3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100 we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy Daily Tribune, gratis.

Subscribers in Canada must send 40 cents in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

DAILY TRIBUNE, $10 per annum.

Subscribers in Canada must send $1 20 in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
jan12:3t Tribune Building, New York.

BOND'S OYSTER and PIC NIC CRACKERS, and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons, very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$20,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A VERY LARGE AND

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND CHEAP

WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED SINCE THE

Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES,

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,

FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neck ties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in

BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid.
dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	A. M.	EXPRESS.	P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS ACCOM.	P. M.	EXPRESS	P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.				Arrives			Arrive
	4 15		8 10	Huntingdon	11 39		5 45	
	4 35		8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24	
	4 43		8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16	
	5 00		8 54	Marklesburg	10 55		5 00	
	5 16		9 10	Coffee Run	10 39		4 45	
	5 24		9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36	
	5 36		9 30	Cove	10 19		4 24	
	5 46		9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.			Leaves.
	5 55		9 49	Saxton	10 00		4 05	
	Leaves.							Arrives
			10 00					
			10 20	Riddlesburg			3 35	
			10 28	Hopewell			3 27	
			10 46	Piper's Run			3 09	
			11 18	Hamilton			2 47	
			10 31	Bloody Run			2 34	
	Arrives							Leaves.
	11 35			Mount Dallas				2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves							
	10 40			Saxton			3 50	
	10 55			Coalmont			3 35	
	11 00			Crawford			3 25	
	Arrives							
	11 00			Dudley			3 25	
				Broad Top City.				

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$1.000.000
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will reap a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

Now open at the

GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

Subscriptions received by
REED & SCHELL, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., } Bankers,
BEDFORD, Pa.
jan5:tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

IMPOETANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHIMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866.

ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.

This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.

Payments received up to day of sale.
jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2im* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan5:3m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES, COLLARS, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods,
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Supply of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. [illegible],

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Bra